

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

SYED NAZIM ALI,
Plaintiff,

v.

GILEAD SCIENCE, INC.,
Defendant.

Case No. 18-cv-00677-LHK (SVK)

**ORDER REGARDING JULY 16, 2018,
DISCOVERY DISPUTE**

Re: Dkt. Nos. 32, 33

Before the Court is the Parties' joint discovery dispute regarding Plaintiff Syed Nazim Ali's ("Ali") motion to compel the production of sixteen categories of documents set forth in his Request for Production ("RFP"), Set One. ECF 32 at 2. Plaintiff Ali sues Defendant Gilead Science, Inc. ("Gilead") alleging discrimination on the basis of race, national origin, religion, and disability as well as a failure to accommodate, wrongful termination, and intentional infliction of emotional distress. *See* ECF 1. These claims arise out of Ali's placement with Gilead from January 2016 to May 2016 through FusionStorm, a temporary IT staffing agency and Ali's actual employer at the time. ECF 33 at 2.

The Honorable Lucy Koh established phased discovery with the Alternative Dispute Resolution ("ADR") phase of discovery to be completed by August 3, 2018, to allow the Parties to complete an early settlement conference by August 27, 2018. ECF 17. During the ADR phase of discovery the Parties are permitted twenty document requests, ten interrogatories, and ten requests for admission per a side. *Id.*

On May 2, 2018, Ali served a set of sixteen RFPs. ECF 32 at 1. Gilead responded to those requests with objections and proposed amended productions on June 4, 2018. *Id.* at Ex. 1. Since then, the Parties have attempted to meet and confer without success. *Id.* at 1; ECF 33 at 1–2.

Both Parties' discovery letters detail these efforts and the difficulty the Parties have faced in working together. *See* ECF 32; ECF 33. The parties also appeared before Judge Koh for a case management conference on July 11, 2018, during which the Parties were unable to reach a compromise on their various discovery disputes. All discovery issues have been referred to this Court.

Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 7-1(b), the Court finds this matter suitable for disposition without oral argument. Having considered Judge Koh's order phasing discovery, Ali's RFPs and Gilead's objections and proposed compromises, the Court ORDERS as follows:

The Parties must execute the attached protective order¹, and Defendant Gilead shall file a signed copy with the Court by July 25, 2018. Provided the Parties have signed and filed the protective order, Defendant shall begin production of documents on July 25, 2018, in response to Plaintiff's RFPs as modified below and subject to the condition that Gilead must only produce documents currently in existence—it does not have to create new documents or compile new data to respond to Ali's RFPs. To the extent the Court refers to the "second phase of discovery," that phase follows the early settlement conference.

RFP NO. 1: The Court finds Gilead's offer of compromise sufficient to satisfy Ali's request. *See* ECF 32 at Ex. 1. Specifically, Gilead is to produce the Gilead Sciences, Inc. IT Master Services Agreement signed by FusionStorm and Defendant, the Gilead Sciences, Inc. Work Order No. 120115 Under Master Services Agreement, IT Staffing, and time sheets, if any, submitted by Plaintiff to Defendant in connection with his temporary assignment that it is able to locate after a diligent search and reasonable inquiry.

RFP NO. 2: The Court finds Gilead's offer of compromise sufficient to satisfy Ali's request. *See Id.* at Ex. 1. Specifically, Gilead is to produce certain non-privileged email communications reflecting concerns and criticisms of Plaintiffs work performance in its possession, custody or control after a diligent search and reasonable inquiry.

RFP NO. 3: The Court denies Ali's RFP NO. 3 without prejudice on grounds of relevance

¹ The Court has attached the Northern District of California's model protective order as Exhibit 1 to this Order.

1 and proportionality. Ali may renew this request in a subsequent phase of discovery provided that
2 he can offer additional facts to demonstrate relevance.

3 **RFP NO. 4:** The Court orders Gilead to produce all non-privileged email communications
4 between (1) Plaintiff and Defendant, and (2) Defendant and FusionStorm, related to Plaintiff's
5 work at Gilead and the allegations set forth in Plaintiff's complaint.

6 **RFP NO. 5:** The Court finds Gilead's proposal to interpret "Helpdesk Tickets" to mean
7 "SPARC Tickets" reasonable, ECF 33 at 9, and orders Gilead to produce records of such tickets
8 and communications responsive to such tickets that indicate Ali as the requestor or subject of the
9 request.

10 **RFP NO. 6:** The Court finds Gilead's obligation to produce email communications
11 according to RFP NO. 4 and Gilead's offer to produce records of Plaintiff submitting an
12 application online to Defendant for employment between January 4, 2016, and May 23, 2016, if
13 any, in its possession, custody or control upon completion of a diligent search and reasonable
14 inquiry, ECF 32 at Ex. 1, sufficient to satisfy Ali's request.

15 **RFP NO. 7:** The Court denies Ali's RFP NO. 7 without prejudice on the grounds that
16 Ali's request is unduly burdensome and not proportional to the needs of the case. Ali may renew
17 this request in a subsequent phase of discovery provided he can provide additional facts to
18 demonstrate relevance. At that time, Gilead may renew its objections related to the confidential
19 nature of the information sought. *See* ECF 33 at 7.

20 **RFP NO. 8:** This request is overbroad and therefore not in proportion to the ADR
21 discovery phase of this case. In the second phase of discovery, Gilead is to produce the following
22 documents: To the extent RFP NO. 8 includes email communications not covered by RFP NO. 4
23 as modified by the Court above, Gilead shall produce email communications between all parties
24 including Krishnan Chellakari (Sr. IT Director), Scott Rossi (Sr. Security Manager), Allan Carter
25 (Security Op Manager or Consultant), Levent Eyuboglu (Project Manager), Michael Arnold
26 (Symantec Product, Onsite Resident Compliance Product Consultant) regarding Ali's requests
27 about his duties or performance.
28

1 **RFP NO. 9:** This request is overbroad and therefore not in proportion to the ADR
2 discovery phase of this case. In the second phase of discovery, Gilead is to produce the following:
3 Documents sufficient to show the name of the hired candidate, the hired candidate's resume, the
4 name of the hiring manager, job qualification requirements, the specific criteria utilized to vet
5 candidates for each of the five (5) positions Ali applied for at Gilead between January 2016 and
6 May 2016, as listed in Ali's complaint, ECF 1 at ¶ 19.

7 **RFP NO. 10:** This request is overbroad and therefore not in proportion to the ADR
8 discovery phase of this case. In the second phase of discovery, Gilead is to produce the following:
9 Documents sufficient to reflect the diversity of its workforce, including data specific to Gilead's
10 IT Department showing employees' national origin, religion, and race in 2015, 2016, and 2017.

11 **RFP NO. 11:** The Court denies RFP NO. 11 as irrelevant. Ali's complaint states he is a
12 U.S. citizen. *Id.* at ¶ 85. As a result, the production of data regarding employees who are not U.S.
13 citizens or H1-B visa holders is neither relevant nor proportional to the needs of the case.

14 **RFP NO. 12:** This request is overbroad and therefore not in proportion to the ADR
15 discovery phase of this case. In the second phase of discovery, Gilead is to produce the following:
16 Documents that reflect the number of contract workers who Gilead has hired as full-time
17 employees in 2015, 2016, and 2017.

18 **RFP NO. 13:** The Court finds Gilead's offer of compromise sufficient to satisfy Ali's
19 request. *See* ECF 33 at 9. Specifically, Gilead is to identify and produce the Symantec Software
20 License Agreement and the undated Statement of Work that it has regarding services, redacting
21 the financial information. Ali may seek additional informational with a renewed request in a
22 subsequent phase of discovery, provided he sets forth additional factual support and clarification.

23 **RFP NO. 14:** The Court finds Gilead's offer of compromise sufficient to satisfy Ali's
24 request. *See Id.* at 8. Specifically, Gilead is to produce its policies concerning the prohibition of
25 harassment and discrimination, equal employment opportunities, and complaint procedures.

26 **RFP NO. 15:** The Court finds Gilead's production of its policies concerning the
27 prohibition of harassment and discrimination, equal employment opportunities, and complaint
28 procedures in response to RFP NO. 14 also sufficient to satisfy Ali's RFP NO. 15.

1 **RFP NO. 16:** The Court denies Ali's RFP NO. 16 as overbroad for ADR discovery. Ali
2 may renew this request in a subsequent phase of discovery.

3 Finally, Ali also requests leave to serve 19 additional RFPs and 19 additional requests for
4 admission on Gilead. ECF 32 at 5. Ali has not described the information sought in those
5 additional requests nor attempted to make a showing of good cause. Regardless, in light of the
6 Judge Koh's decision to phase discovery and the impending close of the ADR phase of discovery
7 on August 3, 2018, the Court denies Ali's request without prejudice to renew in a subsequent
8 phase of discovery upon a showing of good cause.

9 In sum, the Parties must execute the attached protective order, and Defendant Gilead shall
10 file a signed copy with the Court by July 25, 2018. Provided the Parties have signed and filed the
11 protective order, Defendant shall begin production of documents on July 25, 2018, in response to
12 Plaintiff's RFPs as modified above.

13 **SO ORDERED.**

14 Dated: July 20, 2018

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17 SUSAN VAN KEULEN
18 United States Magistrate Judge
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Exhibit 1

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

SYED NAZIM ALI,

Plaintiff,

v.

GILEAD SCIENCE, INC.,

Defendant.

Case No. 18-cv-00677-LHK (SVK)

STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER FOR
STANDARD LITIGATION

1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

Disclosure and discovery activity in this action are likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles. The parties further acknowledge, as set forth in Section 12.3, below, that this Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to file confidential information under seal; Civil Local Rule 79-5 sets forth the procedures that must be followed and the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material under seal.

2. DEFINITIONS

2.1 Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of information or items under this Order.

2.2 “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items: information (regardless of how it is generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c).

1 2.3 Counsel (without qualifier): Outside Counsel of Record and House Counsel (as well
2 as their support staff).

3 2.4 Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or items that it
4 produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as “CONFIDENTIAL.”

5 2.5 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless of the medium
6 or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things, testimony,
7 transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or generated in disclosures or responses to
8 discovery in this matter.

9 2.6 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to
10 the litigation who has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or as a
11 consultant in this action.

12 2.7 House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a party to this action. House
13 Counsel does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside counsel.

14 2.8 Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal
15 entity not named as a Party to this action.

16 2.9 Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a party to this action
17 but are retained to represent or advise a party to this action and have appeared in this action on
18 behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm which has appeared on behalf of that party.

19 2.10 Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, employees,
20 consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staffs).

21 2.11 Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery
22 Material in this action.

23 2.12 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support services
24 (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and organizing,
25 storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and subcontractors.

26 2.13 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as
27 “CONFIDENTIAL.”

28 2.14 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a

1 Producing Party.

2 3. SCOPE

3 The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only Protected Material (as
4 defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from Protected Material; (2) all
5 copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any testimony,
6 conversations, or presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material.
7 However, the protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order do not cover the following
8 information: (a) any information that is in the public domain at the time of disclosure to a Receiving
9 Party or becomes part of the public domain after its disclosure to a Receiving Party as a result of
10 publication not involving a violation of this Order, including becoming part of the public record
11 through trial or otherwise; and (b) any information known to the Receiving Party prior to the
12 disclosure or obtained by the Receiving Party after the disclosure from a source who obtained the
13 information lawfully and under no obligation of confidentiality to the Designating Party. Any use of
14 Protected Material at trial shall be governed by a separate agreement or order.

15 4. DURATION

16 Even after final disposition of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations imposed by this
17 Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or a court order
18 otherwise directs. Final disposition shall be deemed to be the later of (1) dismissal of all claims and
19 defenses in this action, with or without prejudice; and (2) final judgment herein after the completion
20 and exhaustion of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of this action, including the
21 time limits for filing any motions or applications for extension of time pursuant to applicable law.

22 5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

23 5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each Party or
24 Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care to
25 limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards. The
26 Designating Party must designate for protection only those parts of material, documents, items, or
27 oral or written communications that qualify – so that other portions of the material, documents,
28 items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within

1 the ambit of this Order.

2 Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are shown
3 to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (e.g., to unnecessarily
4 encumber or retard the case development process or to impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on
5 other parties) expose the Designating Party to sanctions.

6 If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it designated for
7 protection do not qualify for protection, that Designating Party must promptly notify all other Parties
8 that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

9 5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this Order
10 (see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered,
11 Disclosure or Discovery Material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so
12 designated before the material is disclosed or produced.

13 Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

14 (a) for information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic documents, but
15 excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing Party
16 affix the legend "CONFIDENTIAL" to each page that contains protected material. If only a portion
17 or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly
18 identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins).

19 A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents or materials available for inspection need not
20 designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which material it would
21 like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all of the material made
22 available for inspection shall be deemed "CONFIDENTIAL." After the inspecting Party has
23 identified the documents it wants copied and produced, the Producing Party must determine which
24 documents, or portions thereof, qualify for protection under this Order. Then, before producing the
25 specified documents, the Producing Party must affix the "CONFIDENTIAL" legend to each page
26 that contains Protected Material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for
27 protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making
28 appropriate markings in the margins).

(b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings, that the Designating Party identify on the record, before the close of the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding, all protected testimony.

(c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and for any other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the container or containers in which the information or item is stored the legend "CONFIDENTIAL." If only a portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection, the Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s).

5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party's right to secure protection under this Order for such material. Upon timely correction of a designation, the Receiving Party must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a designation of confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party's confidentiality designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a Party does not waive its right to challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the original designation is disclosed.

6.2 Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution process by providing written notice of each designation it is challenging and describing the basis for each challenge. To avoid ambiguity as to whether a challenge has been made, the written notice must recite that the challenge to confidentiality is being made in accordance with this specific paragraph of the Protective Order. The parties shall attempt to resolve each challenge in good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly (in voice to voice dialogue; other forms of communication are not sufficient) within 14 days of the date of service of notice. In conferring, the Challenging Party must explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper and

1 must give the Designating Party an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the
2 circumstances, and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the chosen
3 designation. A Challenging Party may proceed to the next stage of the challenge process only if it
4 has engaged in this meet and confer process first or establishes that the Designating Party is
5 unwilling to participate in the meet and confer process in a timely manner.

6 6.3 Judicial Intervention. If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without court
7 intervention, the Designating Party shall file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality under Civil
8 Local Rule 7 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5, if applicable) within 21 days of the
9 initial notice of challenge or within 14 days of the parties agreeing that the meet and confer process
10 will not resolve their dispute, whichever is earlier. Each such motion must be accompanied by a
11 competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer
12 requirements imposed in the preceding paragraph. Failure by the Designating Party to make such a
13 motion including the required declaration within 21 days (or 14 days, if applicable) shall
14 automatically waive the confidentiality designation for each challenged designation. In addition, the
15 Challenging Party may file a motion challenging a confidentiality designation at any time if there is
16 good cause for doing so, including a challenge to the designation of a deposition transcript or any
17 portions thereof. Any motion brought pursuant to this provision must be accompanied by a
18 competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer
19 requirements imposed by the preceding paragraph.

20 The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating
21 Party. Frivolous challenges, and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose
22 unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Challenging Party to sanctions.
23 Unless the Designating Party has waived the confidentiality designation by failing to file a motion to
24 retain confidentiality as described above, all parties shall continue to afford the material in question
25 the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Producing Party's designation until the court
26 rules on the challenge.

27 7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

28 7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed or

1 produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this case only for prosecuting,
2 defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected Material may be disclosed only to
3 the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When the litigation has
4 been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 13 below (FINAL
5 DISPOSITION).

6 Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and in a
7 secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.

8 7.2 Disclosure of “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by
9 the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any
10 information or item designated “CONFIDENTIAL” only to:

11 (a) the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as employees
12 of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for
13 this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” that is
14 attached hereto as Exhibit A;

15 (b) the officers, directors, and employees (including House Counsel) of the Receiving
16 Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the
17 “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

18 (c) Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is
19 reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement
20 to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

21 (d) the court and its personnel;

22 (e) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, mock jurors, and
23 Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have
24 signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

25 (f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is reasonably
26 necessary and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A),
27 unless otherwise agreed by the Designating Party or ordered by the court. Pages of transcribed
28 deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal Protected Material must be separately

bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this Stipulated Protective Order.

(g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER LITIGATION

If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL,” that Party must:

(a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification shall include a copy of the subpoena or court order;

(b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to this Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Stipulated Protective Order; and

(c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.

If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL” before a determination by the court from which the subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party’s permission. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in that court of its confidential material – and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

9. A NON-PARTY’S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE PRODUCED IN THIS LITIGATION

(a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-Party in this action and designated as “CONFIDENTIAL.” Such information produced by Non-Parties in connection with this litigation is protected by the remedies and relief provided by this Order.

Nothing in these provisions should be construed as prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking additional protections.

(b) In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a Non-Party's confidential information in its possession, and the Party is subject to an agreement with the Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party's confidential information, then the Party shall:

(1) promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party that some or all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement with a Non-Party;

(2) promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Stipulated Protective Order in this litigation, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific description of the information requested; and

(3) make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party.

(c) If the Non-Party fails to object or seek a protective order from this court within 14 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party may produce the Non-Party's confidential information responsive to the discovery request. If the Non-Party timely seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party shall not produce any information in its possession or control that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a determination by the court. Absent a court order to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in this court of its Protected Material.

10. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated Protective Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the Protected Material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

11. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED MATERIAL

1 When a Producing Party gives notice to Receiving Parties that certain inadvertently produced
2 material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the Receiving Parties
3 are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This provision is not intended to
4 modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order that provides for production
5 without prior privilege review. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d) and (e), insofar as the
6 parties reach an agreement on the effect of disclosure of a communication or information covered by
7 the attorney-client privilege or work product protection, the parties may incorporate their agreement
8 in the stipulated protective order submitted to the court.

9 12. MISCELLANEOUS

10 12.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to seek
11 its modification by the court in the future.

12 12.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this Protective Order
13 no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any
14 information or item on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no
15 Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by
16 this Protective Order.

17 12.3 Filing Protected Material. Without written permission from the Designating Party or a
18 court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in the
19 public record in this action any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected
20 Material must comply with Civil Local Rule 79-5. Protected Material may only be filed under seal
21 pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected Material at issue. Pursuant
22 to Civil Local Rule 79-5, a sealing order will issue only upon a request establishing that the
23 Protected Material at issue is privileged, protectable as a trade secret, or otherwise entitled to
24 protection under the law. If a Receiving Party's request to file Protected Material under seal pursuant
25 to Civil Local Rule 79-5(d) is denied by the court, then the Receiving Party may file the information
26 in the public record pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5(e) unless otherwise instructed by the court.

27 13. FINAL DISPOSITION

28 Within 60 days after the final disposition of this action, as defined in paragraph 4, each

1 Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy such material.
2 As used in this subdivision, "all Protected Material" includes all copies, abstracts, compilations,
3 summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Whether
4 the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must submit a written
5 certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the Designating Party)
6 by the 60 day deadline that (1) identifies (by category, where appropriate) all the Protected Material
7 that was returned or destroyed and (2) affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies,
8 abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected
9 Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to retain an archival copy of all
10 pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, legal memoranda,
11 correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant
12 and expert work product, even if such materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival copies
13 that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth in
14 Section 4 (DURATION).

15 IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

16
17 DATED: _____
18 Attorneys for Plaintiff

19
20 DATED: _____
21 Attorneys for Defendant

22
23 PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED.

24
25 DATED: _____
26 United States Magistrate Judge

1 EXHIBIT A

2 ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

3 I, _____ [print or type full name], of _____ [print or
4 type full address], declare under penalty of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the
5 Stipulated Protective Order that was issued by the United States District Court for the Northern
6 District of California on [date] in the case of _____ **[insert formal name of the case and the
7 number and initials assigned to it by the court]**. I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the
8 terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply
9 could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I
10 will not disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective
11 Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order.

12 I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Northern
13 District of California for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order, even
14 if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

15 I hereby appoint _____ [print or type full name] of
16 _____ [print or type full address and telephone number] as
17 my California agent for service of process in connection with this action or any proceedings related
18 to enforcement of this Stipulated Protective Order.

19
20 Date: _____

21 City and State where sworn and signed: _____

22
23 Printed name: _____

24
25 Signature: _____